

in the herbarium, Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh (Harriman 3085).

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ERAGROSTIS DOMINGENSIS (PERS.) STEUD.
NEW TO THE UNITED STATES¹

This grass was encountered during a collecting trip to the upper Florida Keys in the late summer of 1968. The discovery was timely for its inclusion in the "Subtropical Flora of Florida."

Perennial by short rhizomes. Culms 0.6-1.5 m tall, erect, rigid, relatively stout, 3 mm in diameter at lower internodes. Basal leaves few per culm; sheaths of previous years 5-8 mm wide at base, persistent, silvery on adaxial surface. Nodes purplish-brown. Culm leaves 3 or more with overlapping, pale green prominently veined sheaths, pilose at summit; ligule a fringe of hairs less than 0.5 mm long; the base of blade banded within, with silky puberulence; blades 2-7 mm wide, flat, linear, long-attenuate, involute at tips; midrib white, veins on adaxial surface scaberulous. Panicle 3-5.5 dm long, strict; the lower 1 or 2 racemes solitary, distant; the upper, fascicled; rachis and raceme branches wiry, glabrous. Spikelets short-pedicelled, 7-12(18)-flowered, glabrous; glumes 1 mm long, acute; lemmas 1.5-1.8 mm long, ovate-acute, with hyaline margins, deciduous with the fruit; paleas persistent, nearly as long as the lemmas, scaberulous on the veins. Fruit amber, 0.6-0.8 mm long, oblong in outline, slightly contracted to apex, truncate-oblique at base; the body patently longitudinally striate.

The grass was discovered on Plantation Key, Monroe County, Florida. Collection L31623 was made August 27, 1968, from a small colony in a transition zone of dune sand and grassy berm along the old road, east side of US #1. Its strict habit, bony hardness of the culm, and narrow, elongate panicle are outstanding differentiating characters.

¹Contribution no. 43 from the Botanical Laboratories, University of South Florida, Tampa.

The author is indebted to Dr. LeRoy H. Harvey who, during a recent visit to the University of South Florida Herbarium, named the plant by sight in a stack of *Eragrostis* collections.

Known to occur on beaches, rocky soil near the coast, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Leeward and Windward Islands, and, according to Dr. Harvey, Veracruz, Mexico.

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AN INCORRECT CORRECTION. In a recent *Rhodora* article the use of connecting vowels in epithets of Latin origin was examined. *Penstemon tubaeflorus* was corrected to *Penstemon tubiflorus*. Recommendation 73G in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, however, clearly states that irregular forms can be used to reveal etymological distinctions and that when such irregularities occur in the original spelling of existing compounds, they should be retained. Thomas Nuttall intentionally used the *ae* spelling to indicate that the flowers were shaped like a horn (*tuba*) rather than like a waterpipe (*tubis*). It is truly a happy occasion when one discovers that his botanical predecessors were not altogether as illiterate as he has sometimes supposed.

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